Figure 1. Dorsal view of male A. saginans, sp. n. Figure 2. The same of male A. expilator, sp. n. Figure 3. Lateral view of head and prothorax of male A. fumitarse Fall. Figure 4. The same of male A. saginans, sp. n. Figure 5. The same of male A. expilator, sp. n. Figure 6. The same of female A. buchanani, sp. n. Figure 7. The same of the female A. delta Buchanan. Figure 8. Dorsal view of head of male A. buchanani, sp. n. Figure 9. The same of male A. nodicorne Sharp. Figure 10. Antennae of the female A. nodicorne Sharp. Note: Line equals 0.50 mm. in all figures except 8, 9, and 10 where it equals 0.25 mm.

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DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR GRYPIDIUS LEECHI (Curculionidae)

With most of the type series of *Grypidius leechi* Cawthra before me, it may be well to give in full the data which Miss Cawthra summarized as "U.S.A.: Colorado, Wyoming. CANADA: Alberta, 10 \(\mathbb{Q}\)." in her recent paper (Description of a new species of *Grypidius* Schönherr (Col.: Curculionidae) with a key to the genus. Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond., Series B, 26 (7/8): 127-130, 3 text figs.).

The holotype is from Kenosha Pass, COLORADO, vii.10.38, J. W. Green collector. Kenosha Pass is in Park Co., on U.S. Highway 285, between Webster and Jefferson. Mr. Green tells me that his collecting was done at the top of the pass, near the highway, i.e. at about 10,000 feet elevation.

Other specimens are from COLORADO: Ute Cr., near Fort Garland, 30.vi.'44 (Rv. B. Rotger, C. R.); Longs Pk. Inn, 9,000 ft., vii.14.1926 (E. C. Van Dyke). WYO-MING: Jackson Hole, Gd. Tetons, 6.23.38 (E. C. Van Dyke). ALBERTA: Banff, vi.15.18 (Van Dyke collection).

G. leechi is the species which has passed in our collections as brunnirostris (Fabricius), in part. It is separated from both brunnirostris and equiseti (Fabricius) by the fact that all the elytral interstices are flat.—Hugh B. Leech, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.